"END OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE LIGHT OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY : AN APPRAISAL"

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Abstract :

The "End of Human Life" is a profound and multifaceted concept that encompasses both biological death and the philosophical, ethical, and existential considerations surrounding mortality. This abstract explores the multifaceted dimensions of the end of human life, touching on the biological, philosophical, and ethical aspects that define its significance. The "End of Human Life" encapsulates the culmination of an individual's existence, spanning from the cessation of biological processes to the complex philosophical inquiries into the nature of mortality. This abstract delves into the multifaceted dimensions that define the concept, drawing from the realms of biology, philosophy, and ethics.

Introduction :

In Indian philosophy, the concept of the "End of Human Life" is approached with a profound blend of metaphysical, ethical, and spiritual perspectives. Rooted in diverse philosophical systems and religious traditions, Indian thought offers a unique lens through which to understand the culmination of human existence. This introduction explores how different Indian philosophical schools address the end of human life, considering concepts such as death, rebirth, liberation, and ethical conduct. The Indian philosophical landscape is rich with diverse perspectives on the end of human life, reflecting a profound engagement with questions of existence, purpose, and transcendence. Shaped by various philosophical traditions, including Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism, and others, Indian thought offers a nuanced exploration of the transition from life to death and beyond. Central to these perspectives are concepts of karma, reincarnation, liberation (moksha), and ethical conduct (dharma), which interweave to create a holistic understanding of the end of human life.

Research Methodology :

Qualitative research methodology is used to study the systematic approach or set of principles and procedures used to conduct research, study,

or investigation in a particular field of study or discipline. It encompasses the overall framework and techniques employed to gather, analyze, interpret, and present data or information. It involves gathering relevant data or information through various means such as surveys, interviews, experiments, observations, or document analysis.

1. Research Design:

Philosophical Inquiry: Given the nature of the topic, the research design will involve philosophical inquiry and analysis of Indian philosophical texts, concepts, and interpretations related to the end of human life.

2. Data Collection:

Primary Sources: Original Indian philosophical texts are study and analyze that discuss concepts related to the end of human life. These could include texts from various schools of Indian philosophy such as Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism, and more.

Secondary Sources: Scholarly works, commentaries, articles, and books written by philosophers, scholars, and experts in Indian philosophy are consulted. These sources can provide interpretations, analysis, and insights into the philosophical perspectives on the end of human life.

3. Data Analysis:

Textual Analysis: The selected philosophical texts, focusing on passages, dialogues, and teachings that pertain to the end of human life are carefully read and analyzed. Identify key concepts, viewpoints, and arguments presented in the texts.

Comparative Analysis: The perspectives on the end of human life across different Indian philosophical traditions are compared, commonalities, differences, and underlying philosophical assumptions are analyzed.

4. Interpretation and Synthesis:

Interpret the philosophical concepts and perspectives related to the end of human life within their respective philosophical frameworks.

Synthesize the interpretations from different traditions, identifying points of convergence and divergence.

5. Implications and Contemporary Relevance:

The implications are discussed these philosophical perspectives on contemporary discussions about life, death, and the human experience. Consider how these ideas might contribute to contemporary ethical, spiritual, and existential debates.

6. Limitations:

Acknowledge any limitations of the study, such as potential biases in interpretation, limitations of available sources, and the complexity of translating ancient philosophical concepts into modern language.

Aims and Objectives :

1. To understanding the Nature of Existence.
2. To attaining Liberation (Moksha).
3. To address the human tendency to be attached to wordly and possessions.
4. To exploring the role of consciousness and Identity.

Hypothesis :

The hypothesis assumes that Indian philosophical perspectives on the end of human life are not merely metaphysical conjectures but also practical pathways for individuals to understand and navigate the nature of existence. These philosophies, rooted in ancient wisdom, offer ethical, psychological, and existential guidance for individuals seeking to navigate the complexities of life and its inevitable conclusion.

Selection of the Topic :

Selecting of the topic "The End of Human Life in the Light of Indian Philosophy" is an intriguing and meaningful choice. This topic allows for a deep exploration of the diverse philosophical traditions within India and their perspectives on the ultimate purpose and culmination of human existence.

Importance of the Topic :

The topic "The End of Human Life in the Light of Indian Philosophy" holds significant importance for various reasons, spanning philosophical, cultural, ethical, and existential dimensions. Here are some key reasons why this topic is valuable and relevant:

1. **Philosophical Exploration:** Indian philosophy offers profound insights into the nature of existence, the purpose of life, and the ultimate destiny of individuals. Exploring how different philosophical traditions within India approach the end of human life provides a unique lens through which to understand these fundamental questions.
2. **Cultural Heritage:** Indian philosophy is deeply intertwined with the cultural fabric of the region. It reflects the spiritual, moral, and intellectual heritage of India and its diverse population. Understanding the philosophies related to the end of human life contributes to a deeper appreciation of this cultural legacy.
3. **Eternal Human Questions:** The topic addresses timeless questions that have intrigued humanity for centuries. What happens after death? What is the nature of reality? What is the purpose of life? These questions are not limited to any specific time or place; they resonate across cultures and epochs.
4. **Guidance for Living:** Indian philosophical traditions often provide practical guidance for living a meaningful and ethical life. Concepts such as karma, dharma, and moksha offer frameworks for ethical behavior, personal growth, and the pursuit of spiritual liberation.
5. **Perspective on Suffering:** Many Indian philosophies grapple with the issue of human suffering and offer paths to alleviate it. Exploring how these traditions approach suffering and its relationship to the end of human life can provide valuable insights into the human condition.
6. **Spiritual Fulfillment:** The topic delves into the pursuit of spiritual fulfillment, self-realization, and transcendence. Understanding how different Indian philosophies conceptualize the ultimate goal of human existence can offer individuals a broader perspective on their own spiritual journey.
7. **Cross-Cultural Dialogue:** Studying Indian philosophy fosters cross-cultural dialogue and understanding. It allows individuals from different backgrounds to engage with perspectives that may differ from their own and encourages mutual respect and appreciation.
8. **Contemporary Relevance:** The topic remains relevant in modern times as people continue to seek meaning, purpose, and fulfillment. The

existential questions posed by Indian philosophy are not confined to the past; they resonate with individuals today.

9. **Academic Exploration:** Academically, this topic encourages interdisciplinary exploration, involving philosophy, religion, history, anthropology, and cultural studies. It offers an opportunity to engage with a wide range of sources and perspectives.
10. **Personal Reflection:** The topic invites individuals to reflect on their own beliefs, attitudes, and values regarding the end of human life. It can inspire personal growth, self-awareness, and a deeper understanding of one's worldview.

The importance of the topic lies in its ability to shed light on profound questions about human existence, the nature of reality, and the pursuit of spiritual fulfillment. Through the lens of Indian philosophy, individuals can gain insights that enrich their understanding of themselves, their culture, and the broader human experience.

Chapter of the Research Works :

1) Introduction: Theories of Means and End in philosophical traditions (Indian and Western) Significance of End.

2) Purusarthas (Trivarga& Chaturvarga): Relevance

3) Liberation (Jivan mukti & Videha mukti): Opinion of different schools (Astika & Nastika)

4) Opinion of Bhagavadgita: it's relevance

5) Conclusion

Conclusion :

The exploration of "The End of Human Life in the Light of Indian Philosophy" culminates in a profound realization that Indian philosophical traditions offer a rich tapestry of perspectives on the ultimate culmination of human existence. Through the lenses of Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism, Yoga, and other traditions, we have delved into the depths of metaphysical contemplation, ethical guidance, and spiritual insight. This journey has

illuminated essential themes that resonate across centuries and continue to resonate in the hearts and minds of individuals seeking meaning and purpose.

While these philosophical traditions may vary in their terminology and methods, a fundamental unity emerges from their shared exploration of human life's end. The concepts of liberation (moksha), enlightenment (nirvana), self-realization, and union with the divine are threads that weave through these traditions, bridging gaps and highlighting a universal human quest for transcendent understanding. Indian philosophies confront the reality of suffering and mortality with profound insights. They propose ways to transcend suffering through detachment, mindfulness, and inner transformation. By embracing the impermanence of life, individuals are invited to cultivate a deeper awareness that can mitigate the impact of suffering.

In conclusion, the inquiry into the end of human life through the lens of Indian philosophy transcends scholarly analysis. It offers a spiritual odyssey that resonates with the yearnings of human hearts across generations. It provides a timeless invitation to reflect on the nature of reality, the essence of the self, and the interconnectedness of all existence. Through its myriad perspectives, Indian philosophy stands as a beacon, illuminating the path toward deeper self-understanding, meaningful living, and the realization of our shared human journey.

Reference Books:

1. "The Essentials of Indian Philosophy" by M. Hiriyanna
2. "Indian Philosophy: A Critical Survey" by Chandradhar Sharma
3. "The Philosophy of the Upanishads" by S. Radhakrishnan
4. "A Comparative Study of Jainism and Buddhism" by Prabhacandra Ghosha
5. “Bharatiya Darshan (Assamese)” by Bandana Pujari
6. “Western Philosophy (Assamese)’’ by Jyotshna Bhattacharya
7. “A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy’’ by Dr. C.D Sharma
8. “Outlines of Indian Philosophy” by Hiriyan
9. “Guide to Ethics” by J. Sanyal
10. “Guide to Indian Philosophy” by J. Sanyal
11. “An Introduction to Indian Philosophy” by S.C. Chatterjee & D.M. Duta
12. “A Critical History of Western Philosophy” by Y. Masik

Journals:

1. Journal of Indian Philosophy: A peer-reviewed journal that publishes articles on various aspects of Indian philosophy, including topics related to life, death, and ultimate reality.

2. Asian Philosophy: An academic journal that focuses on Asian philosophical traditions, providing a platform for research on Indian philosophy and its connection to human life and spirituality.

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